FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SHARED SOVEREIGNTY ZONE SOUTH OF BEAGLE CHANNEL DISCUSSED

PY130234Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0119 GMT 13 Oct 78 PY

[By Bertrand Bellaigue]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Oct (AFP)--There are sound reasons to believe that the Argentine-Chilean negotiations on the Beagle Channel border problem will conclude before 2 November with satisfactory results for both parties, Argentine experts stated here today. Tonight, on the eve of the resumption of negotiations in Santiago, well-informed Argentine sources expressed moderate optimism--according to observers--in contrast to the saber rattling which has been heard in Argentina for a few weeks.

Military preparations, movements and armored units, spring exercises, partial mobilizations, and a reorganization of the mobilization plan are underway here, as if an armed conflict were to break out between the two countries of the Latin American southern cone.

There can be no doubt that we have a conflict, a border conflict with Chile, an authorized spokesman told AFP. "But these military preparations do not mean that we want war. We simply need to be ready to face any situation," he added, regretting the fuss which is being made in relation to these exercises. In fact, it was learned from reliable sources that the Argentine-Chilean negotiations are not going as badly as is claimed in the two countries. Shrewd experts note that the idea of a shared zone south of the Beagle Channel is beginning to take shape little by little.

This is one of the issues at the center of the studies of the joint commission consisting of high-ranking officials of the two countries, a reliable source told AFP.

President Jorge Rafael Videla made an allusion to this 48 hours ago when he spoke of similar viewpoints shared by the two countries on problems of technical, commercial and scientific cooperation. In practice, the objective is to create a zone of free air and maritime navigation and of exploitation of both renewable and nonrenewable resources, in the archipelago delimited to the north by the Beagle Channel and to the south by Cape Horn.

A knowledgeable source told AFP that the two parties would find through the creation of a special binational entity, in charge of administering this zone, a peaceful, negotiated way of preserving their respective national interests.

Well-informed Argentine observers believe that a war between Chile and Argentina would have extremely serious consequences for both countries. The date of 2 November is the deadline established for conclusion of negotiations by the Argentine-Chilean agreement of Puerto Montt, signed by Presidents Videla and Pinochet on 2 February. It is believed that this border conflict will not be solved through war, but through an agreement whereby each country may also find a way of preserving both its national interest and its prestige.

Argentine experts believe that a coercive solution is neither desirable nor possible, "because it would not be durable."

JOURNALISTS DELEGATION LEAVING FOR VISIT TO PEKING

PY121703Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1235 GMT 12 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Oct (TELAM)--Interior Minister Albano E. Harguindeguy met this morning with a journalistic delegation which is leaving for the PRC today. The delegation is headed by the press director of the presidency, Cdr Hector de Pirro, and is made up of Jose Francisco Ferrer, Oscar Antonio Lio, Anibal Horacio Cardenas, Enrique Bugatti, Jorge Omar Rodriguez Duval, Jose Maria Corzo Gomez, Daniel Gerardo Raffo and Glauco Ruggeri. This group of newsmen was invited by the Peking press community to visit the main cities in the PRC. The visit is mainly aimed at promoting understanding between the peoples of the two countries and at promoting the links between the press sectors of the two countries.

The delegation will also enable others to accurately interpret our country's reality in view of the frequent rejections of the essential values of our national character in some foreign countries.

THREE KILLED, THREE WOUNDED IN RAID ON SUBVERSIVES

PY120133Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0042 GMT 12 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Oct (NA)--A criminal subversive couple and a federal police officer reportedly died and three other members of the security forces were wounded during a fierce shootout this afternoon in Floresta, west of this capital. According to reports, the shootout occurred just after 1600 when security forces raided a house close to the corner of Belem and Avellaneda Streets, approximately 200 meters from the Sarmiento railroad tracks.

The government forces reportedly surprised a group of 12 subversives in the house, and the ensuing shootout lasted several minutes. Sources reported that during the shootout a federal police officer was killed and another wounded. Also wounded were an army officer and a penitentiary officer.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE-PRC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE--Buenos Aires, 5 Oct (TELAM)--At a ceremony this afternoon attended by PRC Ambassador Hsu Chung-fu, the Argentine-Chinese Chamber of Commerce was constituted for the specific purpose of strengthening economic and trade links between the two countries. Herberto Lanteri was elected president, and former Foreign Minister Juan B. Martin vice president. The new chamber issued a statement saying that trade between the two countries, which has not reached a volume proportional to the capacity of their markets, can be multiplied through support from the governments and businessmen of the two countries. To this end their economies should be thoroughly studied, and the obstacles which can block the mutual intention of developing potential prospects to a maximum should be eliminated. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2345 GMT 5 Oct 78 PY]

LOAN FOR YPF--Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (TELAM)--The Executive Branch today issued a decree approving a $15-million loan for Government Oil Deposits [YPF]. The loan will be granted by a consortium of banks including the Bank of Scotland, International Energy Limited, Libra Bank Limited, the Mitsubishi Bank Limited and the International Westminster Bank Limited. The funds will be used to consolidate YPF's short-term foreign debt in order to pay it off in 5 years. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1453 GMT 6 Oct 78 PY]

MAJOR WHO MADE WIRETAP CHARGES PLACED IN CONFINEMENT

PY121210Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0317 GMT 12 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo, 11 Oct (AFP)--Maj Adalto Lupe Barreiros has been placed in confinement for 24 days for the accusations he made against several subordinates of the president of the republic and against the candidate to succeed him, Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, it was reported here today.

The officer, who was sentenced by the commander of the 9th Military Region, Maj Gen Helio Gomes Fernandes, made these accusations in statements reported today by the influential conservative paper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO.

Barreiros also supported charges of corruption made by Gen Hugo de Andrade Abreu, President Ernesto Geisel's former Military Household chief, against the palace group linked with Gen Golbery do Couto e Silva, chief of the presidency's Civilian Household.

For those charges, contained in a letter sent to various generals on active duty and in retirement and whose contents were revealed at the beginning of this month by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, General Abreu is serving 20 days' confinement.

FIGUEIREDO EXPLAINS MOTIVES FOR HIS CAMPAIGNING

PY121452Y Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 30 Sep 78 p 34, 35, 36 PY

[Text of Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo's undated interview with Murilo Melo Filho of MANCHETE in Brasilia]

[Excerpts] MANCHETE: Do you feel as though you have already won the elections?

Figueiredo: I do.

MANCHETE: If you feel that way, why are you carrying on a popular campaign as though you were running for direct election by the people?

Figueiredo: Well, I have an explanation: I believe that if the people are in some way frustrated in their desire to vote, to choose a president by direct vote, I believe it is my duty to tell people my ideas out of respect for them.

MANCHETE: Do you believe that conflict exists in the ranks of the National Renewal Alliance in some states?

Figueiredo: Those conflicts exist. It would be childish not to recognize that. There are conflicts, regional conflicts, but they are not over my candidacy. And that is the principal point.

MANCHETE: What has been your attitude toward those conflicts?

Figueiredo: I have tried to bring about reconciliation and unity, and I have had some success.

MANCHETE: General, what type of democracy do you want for Brazil?

Figueiredo: Well, it depends on democracy the way you see it. I believe that democracy means having a representative government, with the legislative and judicial branches operating independently and with the three branches still working smoothly together. Now, whether the election is direct or indirect makes no difference. But if you ask me what my position is, I would say that I am a centrist social democrat.

MANCHETE: Do you expect your successor to be directly elected by the people?

Figueiredo: That is my wish.

MANCHETE: Do you recognize that the revolution strayed from the democratic course sometimes?

Figueiredo: Of course. The revolution had to retreat at times, unfortunately for those of us who had to decide its retreat. However, as soon as we could, we moved forward in the initial direction toward democracy, particularly during the Geisel government.

MANCHETE: How do you view the current strikes?

Figueiredo: I do not view them as anything good. Before, those strikes were intended to present the just demands of the workers, but now those strikes can be seen to have political motivation and political objectives. So I do not agree with them now. I believe that workers can engage in political activities but not in their labor unions.

MANCHETE: How do you view the process of democratic improvement?

Figueiredo: The one the president presented? I believe that it was taken a step further than expected. If we had said a year ago that President Geisel would present a plan of that nature, nobody would have believed it. The Brazilian Democratic Movement itself was surprised.

MANCHETE: If General Monteiro should win the election, would he take office?

Figueiredo: I believe that possibility somewhat absurd, but if he wins the election he will take office without any doubt. But that possibility does not exist.

MANCHETE: What are your ideas on foreign policy?

Figueiredo: I think of foreign policy in worldwide terms. We should have friendly relations with countries, regardless of their regimes. We only want to be respected in order to trade with all countries without racial or any other kind of restrictions. We have to take a stand to put an end to colonialism or at least to end the bad consequences of colonialism in Africa.

MANCHETE: And relations with Cuba?

Figueiredo: As long as Fidel Castro tries to stir revolutions and to interfere in other countries' internal affairs, I will not agree to establish relations with Cuba.

MANCHETE: Do you mean that, in essence, your foreign policy will be independent?

Figueiredo: Exactly.

MANCHETTE: How do you view President Carter's human rights policy?

Figueiredo: There are two kinds of human rights: social rights, such as the rights to have food, education and medical care; and individual rights, which must be protected by the state against any possible abuse of state power, such as the right to move freely, to talk and think freely. My government will defend these two kinds of human rights. So we cannot stand against Carter's policy, which is aimed at opposing totalitarian regimes.

MANCHETE: What are the three main problems which the country faces?

Figueiredo: I believe that the three most urgent problems the country faces are the need to maintain the present level of progress, to improve education and to do away with regional imbalances by fighting inflation.

Warned on Corruption Charges

PY130006Y Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Spanish 1545 GMT 12 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Leaders of the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] have given this advice to Figueiredo: Be cautious. (?This advice) from the ruling party deals with charges of corruption made against government officials. They even believe that if elected president, Figueiredo should form a completely new cabinet to obtain popular support.

500 STUDENTS STAGE ANTI-FIGUEIREDO RALLY IN RIO

PY121309Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 12 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 11 Oct (AFP)--Some 500 students held a protest rally against the official candidate for the presidency, Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, in Rio de Janeiro city hall today. The police prevented the students from demonstrating in the Rio de Janeiro downtown district, but allowed them to enter the city hall building.

Firmly, but without violence, the Rio de Janeiro police prevented the students from assembling in the streets and avenues of the downtown district and made some arrests. The protest action against General Figueiredo and the current electoral laws included students from the local university schools and several politicians from the only opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB], who distributed propaganda material for the 15 November legislative elections.

PRC MISSION VOICES INTEREST IN BUYING METALS

PY121800Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Oct 78 p 31 PY

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Chen Wen-tung, chief of the PRC mission which is in Brazil to purchase laminated steel, asserted yesterday that it is very early to talk about quantity and types of products which will be imported by his country.

"Our needs are one thing and Brazil's possibilities of supplying them is another. Only at the conclusion of the basic negotiations which we are now carrying out will we be able to achieve a concrete trade basis," said Chen, vice general director of the National Metal and Minerals Import and Export Company, an organization which is linked to the Chinese Foreign Trade Ministry.

According to Chen, China wishes to import Brazilian metals immediately, thus increasing the reciprocal relationship between the two countries.

"We know that Brazil is rich in minerals of an excellent quality and that it also has a well structured steel sector which has development plans. If Brazil will offer us steel products under the principal of equality and complementarity, through contact with the interest parties, we will be able to increase our trade.

The Chinese mission today will contact advisers of the Brazilian Warehouses and Trade Company [COBEC], Guanabara Iron and Steel Company [COSIGUA], Villares Steel Company, Bahia Iron and Steel Mills [USIBA] and Piratini [expansion unknown].

Regarding the purchase of oil by Brazil, Chen stated that it is not a matter to be discussed by his mission ("it must be taken up with the Chinese Petrochemical Products Company") and that the question of iron products is not included in the guidelines of his talks with Brazilian enterprises.

COLUMNIST ATTACKS ITAMARATY'S SUPPORT FOR SWAPO

PY121727Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Oct 78 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "Brazilian Troops To Defend Soviet Interests?"]

[Excerpts] According to information obtained from government circles in Brasilia, the possible participation of Brazilian troops in a UN contingent to be sent to Namibia is being studied very cautiously because Planalto Palace, Itamaraty and the military ministries consider that participation a very delicate matter. The information also says that the Brazilian Government has adopted a clearcut position in Namibia's case, that is, it fully backs UN resolutions calling for its independence and recognizes the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) as the only representative of its people.

However, what has been said is enough to show that Itamaraty is not all that clear and that, on the contrary, Brazil is running the risk of repeating the error committed in Angola, another region of enormous strategic importance in southern Africa, by following the "pragmatic and ecumenical" leadership of those responsible for our foreign policy.

Commenting on the speech by Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira at the UN General Assembly in this column not long ago, we observed that the supposedly responsible "ecumenical pragmaticism of Itamaraty is thoroughly contradictory when it refuses to support a simple OAS appeal to the Nicaraguan Government to find a solution for their country's problems under the allegation that such support would be interference in the affairs of a foreign state, while openly supporting UN intervention in Namibia. In other words, Minister Azeredo da Silveira's foreign policy is for nonintervention in the OAS and for intervention in the United Nations.

That outright contradiction would be especially serious if Brazil, in addition to supporting intervention in Namibia, were to offer troops for that intervention.

The establishment of a SWAPO dictatorship would inevitably result in turning over to the USSR another zone of influence and another foothold in the southern Atlantic, at a point of enormous strategic importance in controlling the free world's oil routes. It would also increase for Brazil the threat which the Soviet presence across the ocean represents. This threat is no less serious just because government officials in Brasilia fail to understand all its implications.

In view of this, the support Itamaraty is giving SWAPO causes fear, as does, even more so, the possibility that this lame duck government is thinking of sending Brazilian troops to Namibia. The only thing which appears clear in this picture is the silence of the left, which even today continues to protest that troops were sent in an OAS-sponsored contingent, to put an end to civil war in the Dominican Republic. Of course the left will raise no objection if the operation is repeated in Namibia, because its agents know the connections between SWAPO and the USSR, and certainly it will not protest if a government which emerged from the 1964 revolution decides to play along, once more, with Soviet imperialism on the international stage.

BOLIVIAN OFFICIAL ENDS TALKS ON GAS SALES

PY120231Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Marcelo Ostria Trigo has left Brasilia for La Paz after setting the preliminary basis to firm up the sale of gas to Brazil in larger volumes than provided for in the agreements signed by the two countries in 1974 in Cochabamba. Ostria expressed satisfaction at the results of his meetings with President Ernesto Geisel, Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira and the mines and energy minister. According to Ostria, President Geisel expressed great interest in strengthening relations between the two countries. He said that the economic agreements signed between the two countries are examples of solidarity and mutual cooperation. Meanwhile, an important meeting between experts of the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] and the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [PETROBRAS] will begin in Rio de Janeiro tomorrow, Thursday, to discuss Bolivian sales of natural gas to Brazil.

Ostria recalled that Bolivia and Brazil signed an agreement in 1974 for the sale of 240 million cubic feet of gas daily for 20 years, and the implementation of a development plan with direct and indirect financing by Brazil and Bolivia. He reiterated: The sale of Bolivian gas to Brazil will be the first goal to be achieved. Others will be implemented as we advance in these negotiations. According to REUTER-LATIN reports on Ostria's activity in Brazil, the Bolivian under secretary revealed that recent discoveries of gas reserves have given new possibilities to Bolivia to fully satisfy its international commitments. It is even possible to increase the volume established in the Cochabamba Agreement. It was also reported that Ostria took to Brazil a Bolivian Government proposal to be discussed at the meeting between YPFB and PETROBRAS experts.

BRIEFS

FRENCH LOAN--Declarations of intent were exchanged yesterday at Itamaraty whereby the French Government promised Brazil a loan of 1.15 billion francs--about 5 billion cruzeiros--to purchase equipment for the Tucurui and Balbina hydroelectric plants, commuter train service in Porto Alegre and exploitation of potassium deposits in Sergipe in cooperation with the Compagnie des Mines e Potasses d'Alsace. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Oct 78 p 6 PY]

SALES TO IRAQ--On his return from Iraq, Industry and Commerce Minister Calmon de Sa announced the signing of contracts for the sale of 7,000 Passat model Volkswagen cars, 40,000 tons of soybeans and 30,000 tons of soybean meal. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Oct 78 p 33 PY]

LOANS FOR SUDENE--Recife--President Geisel has authorized the Superintendence for Development of the Northeast [SUDENE] to negotiate a $150-million loan with a bank consortium headed by Nippon Credit Bank Ltd. This loan will be used to increase investment resources available through the Investment Fund for Northern Brazil [FINOR]. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Oct 78 p 29 PY]

1979 OIL PRODUCTION--Sao Paulo--With the exploitation of the Campos Basin oil field, Brazil will double its daily oil production next year to no less than 350,000 barrels, from approximately 170,000 barrels per day this year. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Oct 78 p 19 PY]

SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER DISCUSSES 38TH CONGRESS

PA110423Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Oct 78 FA

[Interview with Fabian Jaramillo Davila, Ecuadorean Socialist Party Secretary general--recording]

[Excerpts] [Jaramillo Davila] The 38th congress of the Socialist Party of Ecuador [PSE] met in homage to the city of Guayaquil on 9 October. It had the direct representation of all the provinces in the country except the eastern provinces and Galapagos. Therefore it was a political success for the PSE. This congress, the first to be held since socialist unity was achieved, served to evaluate its [word indistinct] and policies during previous months. The socialist union was achieved in April, its recognition as a political party took place in mid-May and by the end of that month it had to act on a national scale in order to maintain its status as a political party.

The congress was kind enough to unanimously appoint me secretary general. The PSE National Directorate includes several well-known political figures such as (?Assin) Villaqueces, Waldo Morales, Gilberto Pizarro, Hugo Enloiza, Gabriel Aro, Jose Sancho, William Plazas and others with whom we shall share the party's political activities. In regard to the political line, the PSE outlined well-defined and specific policies about which we shall inform the country on another occasion.

[Question] The PSE is part of the National Democratic Union which supports Raul Clemente Huertas' candidacy. What will be your future strategy in support of this candidacy?

[Answer] The PSE used to be part of the Democratic Union which supports Clemente Huertas. However, following the presidential elections, a meeting of provincial executives was called and because of the pressures exerted on the former national directorate, the PSE withdrew its support from him. The meeting arrived at the conclusion that the Liberal Party had not been loyal to the PSE in its political campaign. There was even talk of a betrayal of the PSE by liberalism in that campaign. Therefore the PSE has not, for the past 2 months, been a part of the Democratic Union, nor does it support Raul Clemente Huertas.

[Question] What will be the position of the PSE considering that it has been a part of several fronts and has not adapted itself to any of them?

[Answer] I already explained the withdrawal of support for Clemente Huertas. Now, in regard to what it will do in the future, this is very simple. The PSE believes the present political situation indicates the apparent triumph of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] and popular democracy. The PSE also believes that the CFP is a fascist, totalitarian and populist party and that its government platform does not represent a solution to the serious problems affecting the Ecuadorean people. It has not set any goals or put forth specific proposals for changes in the existing structures which are a burden to the Ecuadorean people.

Therefore, the 38th PSE congress has decided to unmask the CFP before the country as a negative formula for the Ecuadorean people. Sixto Duran Ballen no longer represents the people in the civil movement but only the sectors identified with the right. Raul Clemente Huertas likewise exclusively represents the party sectors which support him. Therefore the PSE resolved in its congress to annul its vote in the presidential elections.

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES CREATION OF AREA 'AXIS'

PA121152Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0414 GMT 12 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 11 Oct (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente said today that Peru practices a policy of Latin American integration and that it rejects any possibility of an axis in this respect. Expressing his concern over a news dispatch about a Lima-Buenos Aires-La Paz axis, the minister said speculation on this alleged axis has no basis.

He added that Peru sends political and military missions to all American countries in order to improve relations, but this does not mean that "we are creating an axis or that this is our policy." After noting that representatives of the Bolivian Air Force were in Lima some weeks ago, he said perhaps this fact led newsman to talk of an axis promoted by Peru.

He said that if conflict were to break out in the hemisphere Peru would help solve it by using every peaceful means possible.

PST LEADER HUGO BLANCO ANNOUNCES NEW FRONT

PA121156Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0135 GMT 12 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 11 Oct (AFP)--Three Trotskyite groups have merged to form [word indistinct] the Workers Revolutionary Party [Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores--PRT], Hugo Blanco, former guerrilla and currently a member of Peru's Constituent Assembly, stated here today. The groups that merged are the Revolutionary Left Front [FIR], the Revolutionary Left Front-Fourth International and the Workers Socialist Party [PST].

Blanco was a PST member but left it "to create the new movement which will fight against capitalism and imperialism in order to implement socialism."

GOVERNMENT AMENDS LAW, AUTHORIZES FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

PA121208Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0234 GMT 12 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 11 Oct (EFE)--The Peruvian military government today, Wednesday, amended the National Small Enterprise Law to authorize direct foreign investment. The articles of the law, which prohibited investment of this type, were thereby adapted to conditions prevailing within the Andean subregional area. In addition, the provision limiting small enterprises to the status of limited liability commercial associations was changed to allow such activity under any form of mercantile association.

The government's declared purpose is to promote this type of enterprise in order to provide greater incentives for investment and to generate jobs. In addition, a number of tax exemptions were established for enterprises that may be established.

Peru's pluralist economy as established following the military takeover in 1968 provided for four types of enterprises--state enterprises, reformed private enterprises in which workers have access to a percentage of the stock, small enterprises and social property, which is basically self-generating.

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL REPLACED--Gen (Luis Tavaja Araujo) has been named general secretary to the prime minister. He replaces Gen (Carlos Gamarra Perez Egana). [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Oct 78 PY]

REPUBLIC IV PLAN READIED FOR DECEMBER ELECTIONS

PA112217Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Text] In accordance with the Republic IV plan, the country has been divided into 17 zones. Under this plan, the Venezuelan Air Force, the air units of the army, the navy and the Armed Forces of Cooperation and the air facilities of other official and private organizations will be charged with collecting and transferring electoral data. This information was provided by the aviation commander, Gen Luis (Pinerua) Aranguren.

Under this plan, the air force, using its own resources, will place troop units at the service of the operation zone commands located in the following states: Tachira, Zulia, Lara, Aragua, Guarico, Anzoategui, the Federal District and Miranda. The plan includes the air force, which will be on a state of alert and will intensify air patrols and reconaissance along the border areas.

Further Details

PA112219Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Interior Minister Dr Manuel Mantilla has confirmed that military and police units will be present in areas of essential public services and at a number of other important locations. This in keeping with the Republic Plan, which is to go into effect during the next elections and which, as is already known, will cover the entire electoral process, extending even beyond the 3 December elections.

The army, the Armed Forces of Cooperation and the Metropolitan Police will act with determination to protect all citizens.

ELECTORAL COUNCIL APPROVES SOCIALIST LEAGUE AS PARTY

PA121452Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpt] The Supreme Electoral Council has decided definitely to accept the Socialist League as a national party. Its legalization was agreed upon after careful study of the lists of names of supporters throughout the country of the Socialist League as well as statements by former Minister Octavio Lepage and by present Interior Minister Manuel Mantilla.

The Socialist League had been previously accepted as a national party supporting the nomination of Jose Vicente Rangel, an able candidate of the league. However, legal technicalities barred Vicente Rangel's nomination as the league's candidate.

Socialist League [words indistinct] maintained their demands and complied with the requirements and, although it will not have a presidential candidate, it is a national party.

BRIEFS

CONSUL IN BELIZE--The Venezuela Government has appointed Mr Agustin Lleras Rincon as consul general in Belize. Mr Lleras Rincon arrived in Belize on Monday, 25th September and has started working on the opening of his offices in Belize City. Mr Lleras Rincon said Venezuela wants to further develop the good relations that already exist between Belize and Venezuela. He pointed out that Venezuela is particularly interested in developing trade relations with Belize. He also stated that Venezuela is considering the establishment of a permanent office in Belmopan, the capital of Belize. [Belize City THE BELIZE TIMES in English 1 Oct 78 p 3 FL]

PREPARATIONS FOR 1979 MULTIPARTY ELECTIONS BEGIN

PA121201Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0241 GMT 12 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 11 Oct (EFE)--It was reported today that the political process to stage the first multiparty elections next year has begun. The mechanism was implemented with last night's inauguration of sessions of the Federal Electoral Commission, the organization which prepares and supervises the elections according to the political reforms approved at the end of 1977.

The elections, which will be held in July 1979, will permit the participation for the first time of seven political parties, including the Communist Party and the rightist Mexican Democratic Party.

The Mexican Communist Party, the Socialist Workers Party and the Mexican Democratic Party, received legal recognition earlier this year as a result of political reforms made to broaden the political arena. Leadership circles believe that the participation of these parties in the elections will considerably change the country's electoral panorama.

PAPER CHARGES U.S. DIPLOMAT IS INTELLIGENCE CHIEF

PA130410Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0207 GMT 13 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Oct (EFE)--The newspaper EL UNIVERSAL charged today that a high-ranking official of the U.S. Embassy in Mexico is really the chief of CIA operations. Lawrence Sternfield, an adviser to Ambassador Patrick Lucey, has been working for the CIA for 27 years, the paper says in an 8-column article written by its main political columnist, Manuel Buendia.

According to the article, Sternfield's record includes acts of terrorism in Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Chile, La Paz, Miami and this capital. EL UNIVERSAL notes that in his latest book, "Dirty Work," former CIA agent Philip Agee identifies Thomas Polgar as the chief of the CIA "station" in this country; however, the paper believes that information is outdated. It adds that the intelligence and counterespionage services of at least three Latin American countries have vouched for Sternfield's identity.

Similarly, the paper states that Col Raul Garibay, the U.S. Military Attache in Mexico, is the chief of the Pentagon's espionage services here and has cordial relations with Sternfield. The paper announced that it will continue to print information about this matter. Meanwhile, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy said it is embassy policy to refrain from making any comment regarding the CIA.

BRIEFS

INCOME FROM TOURISM--Manuel Ponce Martinez, director of the School of Tourism of (Tepeyac) University in Mexico City, has stated that Mexico received over $8 billion in revenue from the 3.2 million tourists who visited the country in 1977. Ponce made the statements during a news conference which he granted at the Secretariat of Tourism. [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA]

ERADICATION OF DISEASES--The general director of epidemiology has stated that smallpox, cholera, yellow fever and typhoid--which are still public health problems in other parts of the world--have been eradicated in Mexico. He also said that the General Directorate of Epidemiology and the Health Department of Mexico are keeping a constant and strict watch to prevent the reentry of these diseases into the country. [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Oct 78 PA]

LAW ON POLITICAL PARTIES APPROVED BY COUNCIL

PA061637Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpt] After a 4-hour debate, the National Legislative Council this afternoon approved the law regulating political parties. Under the law, for legal recognition, political parties must register 30,000 citizens in full use of their political rights. The new law also stipulates that parties established after the direct elections for president and vice president should register for recognition no fewer than 5 percent of the votes cast in the elections, which will be in 6 years, according to the Electoral Tribunal. The new law also says that the parties that have fewer than 5 percent of the total votes cast in the presidential and vice presidential elections will cease to exist.

The new law has 43 articles. Article 20 says registration of party members will take place during 4 months of the first 6-month period of each year. The same article adds that parties that are recognized by the law will be able to continue registration during the entire year in the offices established for this purpose by the electoral tribunal in each district. The first period of registration for the parties will begin on 1 January and end on 30 June 1979.

In the long discussion of the law, it was explained that parties will be able to continue the registration process each year during the 6 years of the electoral period until a total of 30,000 members is reached.

As for the internal regulation of parties, the law establishes that they are autonomous and independent and cannot be intervened or their internal operations supervised by any state office or agency except the Electoral Tribunal, as established by the law, and the Comptroller General's office, for the management of the funds provided by the state for their expenses in the electoral processes.

Article 8, on the internal operation of political parties, establishes that the organization and operation of parties will be subject to a democratic system that insures the participation of its components in the agreements reached. The same article stipulates that registration will be refused to all political parties whose statutes do not provide for the election of leaders and delegates or convention members of the party by legally registered members or their representatives in periodic general assemblies. The law establishes that the actions and internal decisions of a party which violate its regulation or legal statutes can be legally appealed by the party members before the Electoral Tribunal.

After the law was approved, the president of the Supreme Court, Juan Materno Vasquez, explained the scope of the supervision the state may exercise over political parties:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, how does this law empower the Panamanian state to intervene in the actions or policies of political parties?

[Answer] You will remember that in one of my statements I placed great emphasis on this aspect, on the government's supervisory capacity in the operation of political parties. The degree of this intervention is in the law and was framed within questions such as: How do parties obtain their funds? What treatment do they give their members? Will the statutes which permit free democratic give-and-take for reaching decisions be respected or not? This supervisory capacity of the state is necessary due to the a priori definition in that same law that political parties are a functional organ of the nation.

From this viewpoint, we view a party as an entity of public law, just as labor unions are. They too are supervised by the state because the state contributes to their financing, as it established obligatory dues and provides for labor education. Logically they should be subject to inspection or supervision so they will not deviate from their purposes.

The same will happen with political parties, which will now receive economic contributions from the state. Logically, then, the state will reserve the right to determine if its funds are being used effectively to raise the consciousness of the party members and the people in general.

[Question] Mr President, will this then be limited to an overseeing process and not to any attitude regarding the policies to be followed by these parties in connection with their ideologies?

[Answer] The intervention cannot go that far because it would negate the democratic system. Ideologies are not overseen; they are either accepted or they are not. [end recording]

NEW OFFICIALS OF AUTONOMOUS AGENCIES APPOINTED

PA112212Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1817 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Announcement of new chiefs of government autonomous agencies--read at the inauguration of President Aristides Royo]

[Text]

National Bank	General Manager Luis Alberto Arias
National Sports Institute	Director General Rene Gonzalez; Deputy General Director Luis (Celis)
National Cultural Institute	General Director Aristides Martinez Ortega; Deputy General Director Manuel F. Zarate
Panamanian Special Rehabilitation Institute	General Director Maritza de Landau
Institute for the Training and use of Human Resources	General Director Berta T. de Arosemena
National Financial Corporation	General Director Pedro Rognoni
Mortgage Bank	General Director Silverio (Melvi)
National Institute of Aqueducts and Sewers	General Director Jose Fierro; Deputy General Director Ivan Estribi
Civil Aeronautics	General Director Hermes Carrizo
Social Security Service	General Director Abraham Saied; Deputy General Director Jaime Trujillo
Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification	General Director Edwin Fabrega
National Telecommunications Institute	General Director Rafael Aleman; Deputy General Director Juan (Vaprio)
Cerro Colorado	General Director Rodrigo Gonzalez J.; Deputy General Director Ruben Dario Herrera
National Welfare Lottery	Director Amanda de Savarain
Presidente Remon Racetrack	Manager Ricardo Estripeaut
Port Authority	Director Pablo Duran; Deputy Director Antonio Motta
Agriculture and Livestock Marketing	Director Roberto Barragan; Deputy Director Everardo Bertoli
Sugar Corporation	Director Francisco Rodriguez; Deputy Director Alejando Ayala
Agricultural Development Bank	Director Jaime Anguizola; Deputy Director Rolando Guillen
Price Control	Director Juana Abood
Panamanian Tourism Institute	Director Arturo McGowen
Colon Free Zone	General Manager Jose Montenegro

COSTA RICA

CARAZO COMMENTS ON CARTER'S NICARAGUAN POLICY

PA120438Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0025 GMT 12 Oct 78 PA

[By Eduardo Castro]

[Text] San Jose, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio said today during an exclusive interview with ACAN-EFE that he believes the Nicaraguan problem deserves the attention of U.S. President Jimmy Carter just as much as the Middle East crisis. The Costa Rican president invited the ACAN-EFE correspondent to a private lunch at the presidential house and for 70 minutes replied to questions made by the agency's representative.

Carazo said that he believes that President Carter is already giving attention to the Nicaraguan conflict, which degenerated into a virtual civil war after the guerrillas unleashed a large-scale offensive last month against the Somoza regime.

The Costa Rican president was asked his opinion about Carter's human rights policy and about the Nicaraguan conflict during which genocidal acts were charged to have been committed. He said that "Carter must adjust to the foreign policy of a country which has been traditionally affected by a number of circumstances and conditions. However, Carter is a very well-intentioned person, proof of which are his considerable achievements in many fields."

Carazo said that his government's relations with the other countries in the area are very cordial and recalled the two impromptu meetings he held with the most prominent Guatemalan leaders on his return from the United Nations last month. He was asked if Costa Rica would be satisfied if the OAS sanctions the Nicaraguan Government next Friday for the violation of Costa Rican territory, to which he replied: "Costa Rica will be satisfied only if the OAS gives proof of its institutional validity." He said that "we are not seeking sanctions, what we want is to continue living in peace without having to create an army."

Regarding the problems emerging during the past weeks in the Central American Common Market because of Nicaraguan domestic problems, Carazo admitted that problems and detrimental conditions existed. "However, there is a high degree of awareness concerning the effects which these things could have," he emphasized. He said that these problems create an awareness of the need for a reorganization of integration and an evaluation by each of the countries of the real situation in the common market.

TROOPS ALONG NORTHERN BORDER REINFORCED

PA121526Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 78 PA

[Text] In view of the most recent incidents involving the Nicaraguan National Guard and its new violations of our national territory along the northern border, the government has decided to send a new contingent of 50 Civil Guards to the border. These forces were sent yesterday afternoon in two groups.

Meanwhile, another public force contingent is currently combing the Nicoya Peninsula Mountains in view of rumors that have reached the Interior Ministry regarding the presence of Sandinist guerrillas in the area.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT REJECTS MEDIA ACCUSATIONS ON DISTURBANCES

PA121507Y Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 78 PA

[Text] The national government has rejected accusations against the authorities made by leaders of the Union of Social Communications Media (?SIMCOS) in connection with recent disturbances. The charges by (?SIMCOS) were described as hasty and its accusations are regarded as completely illogical, which is why the national government categorically rejests them.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER'S BODYGUARD KILLED

PA130230Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2248 GMT 12 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Oct (AFP)--Miguel Angel Vargas, bodyguard of Rene de Leon Schlotter, secretary general of the Christian Democratic World Union, was shot to death last night in a reported kidnap attempt. The incident occurred near the San Carlos (State) University. According to the Christian Democratic Party version, the bodyguard, De Leon Schlotter's driver, was shot after he discovered the would-be kidnapers who were waiting for De Leon Schlotter to come out.

The party's executive directorate issued a communique stating that "the escalation of violence which the country is experiencing lately is staining Guatemala with blood." "We know that extreme rightist sectors are carrying out attacks on the democratic leaders of this country, taking advantage of the climate fostered by the failure and inability to solve Guatemala's problem efficiently," the communique added.

RADIO DEFENDS COUNTRY'S STAND ON BELIZE ISSUE

PA121703Y Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Oct 78 PA

[Unattributed commentary: "Belize and the Guatemalan Position"]

[Text] Eduardo Castillo Arriola, Guatemala's delegate to the United Nations, has rejected statements by delegates from Nigeria, Barbados and Guyana because clear interference by these countries was implied in Guatemala's claims to Belize. This diplomatic rejection shows the Guatemalan Government's clear stance regarding the old dispute we inherited from Spain, at the historical, political and constitutional roots of which Guatemala's territorial right is fully and undeniably proved.

One of the arguments presented by Guatemalan delegate Castillo Arriola [words indistinct] to reject the interference is that the solution concerns exclusively the parties involved, and those parties are Guatemala and Britain and nobody else. Guatemala's position does not exclude the Belizean people's interests. It takes into account the basic fact that those people already have their own ways and are persons, human beings and Guatemalans who are in a different political situation, because our territorial claim has not yet been resolved. But to accept the Belizean people's rights is not equivalent to accepting interference by other nations when trying to resolve this delicate issue.

This, then, is merely a well-defined stand by the Guatemalan Government which, through its delegate, also rejected the charge that Guatemala is hindering Belize's alleged independence. According to Castillo Arriola, this accusation was made merely to divert attention from ominous actions carried out by powers that have oppressed many peoples throughout the world.

In order to resolve the conflict the Guatemalan Government has resorted to direct negotiations, but it has not excluded the Belizean people, who participate in the talks and exercise their rights as human beings, people and citizens. The solution to this problem is being sought through negotiations. There is no capriciousness or arbitrary stance; there is only a just claim that will be resolved in such a way that any negotiation will be in accordance with our sovereignty, the Belizean people's interests and an honorable solution for all parties concerned.

HONDURAS

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH EL SALVADOR TO BE RESUMED IN JANUARY

PA130038Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2048 GMT 12 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 12 Oct (LATIN)--Next year Honduras and El Salvador will resume their negotiations aimed at establishing a general peace treaty to normalize relations which were interrupted in 1969 in the wake of the 100-hour war. Foreign Minister Roberto Palma Galvez has told the press that the two governments' delegations will go to Lima in January to present their final reports on the position of each country to mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero. In this way Palma Galvez denied the possibility of direct negotiations this year. If an agreement is reached on the recommendations made by the mediator they will proceed to the drafting of clauses that will be included in the general peace treaty.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA REJECTS INTERVENTION, WELCOMES OAS COMMISSION

PA130404Y Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0031 GMT 13 Oct 78 PA

[Speech by President Anastasio Somoza delivered at graduation ceremony for Nicaraguan military academy officers in Managua on 12 October--recorded]

[Excerpts] Members of the branches of government, honorable cabinet ministers and vice cabinet ministers, honorable presidents and directors of autonomous entities, honorable members of the National Guard general staff, honorable ambassadors present here, honorable military delegates, honorable chief of the U.S. military mission, honorable Reverend Father Leon [name indistinct] director of the military academy, graduating cadets, ladies and gentlemen.

I am greatly pleased to come to this graduation on Columbus Day because we are incorporating 28 officers into the ranks of our glorious National Guard. The whole nation has witnessed international communism's efforts to destroy our fatherland and, necessarily, the National Guard, into which you are being incorporated as officers today.

For this reason I wish to remind you that according to our constitution the National Guard of Nicaragua is the only armed force of the republic, which has the responsibility of guaranteeing the sovereignty and independence of the nation, the integrity of its territory, domestic peace and the individual rights guaranteed by our constitution.

Today, as Liberal president of all Nicaraguans, I am proud to address these words to this group of youths who graduated today because, gentlemen, we Nicaraguans have been struggling against adversities inherited by our forefathers and imposed by those who invaded our fatherland either to help an established government or to defend the interests which they had in this country.

That is why the Nicaraguan National Guard has been instrumental in defending what belongs to Nicaraguans and the Nicaraguan nationality.

That is why we will not permit any kind of intervention in Nicaragua, for we know that the solutions imposed in the past have cost the blood of many Nicaraguans and as such can cite the [words indistinct] blood and honor of the Nicaraguans. I can cite the support of Adolfo Diaz, who was in power after the coup of Emiliano Chamorro which brought on the Liberal revolution and cost 20,000 lives because the Nicaraguan constitution was violated. That is why as President I am today opposed to violations of the constitution, because when the constitution is violated we give way to blood and pain where [words indistinct] sacred purposes of freedom which the Nicaraguan political constitution represents. [applause]

We cannot accept solutions imposed from abroad. We cannot accept solutions imposed by [words indistinct]. We cannot accept any kind of imposition, because it is not they who shape the destiny of Nicaragua, it is we, the Nicaraguans [words indistinct] it is the Nicaraguans who must determine the destiny of our glorious people [words indistinct]. [applause]

(?There are states), such as Venezuela, that have wanted to intervene in Nicaragua [words indistinct] Human Rights Commission by stating that (?they wanted to come) to Nicaragua to observe what is happening. They wanted to destroy what the peoples of America (?grandiosely) accomplished with the establishment of the Human Rights Commission, because the peoples of America have always rebelled against injustice, which was originally imported by the Spaniards and subsequently administered by those who bequeathed independence to the natives.

I am very proud of being a Nicaraguan because it is we, the Nicaraguans, who imposed the true freedom and true guarantees and true human rights on the humble Nicaraguan people, who never dreamed of having as much freedom in Nicaragua as the Liberal Party has promoted and realized through its ideals. The National Guard, as it has during the last few years, has guaranteed the right of the people to advance in economic, political and social peace. [applause]

Many politicians believe that the Human Rights Commission came to judge the government and the National Guard. On the contrary, it came to cooperate with us because we want to have a proprerly qualified government and armed forces possessing those qualities necessary to know how to interpret the Nicaraguan political constitution. We will receive its report and as such we will make the necessary provisions to improve our conduct, to improve our armed forces, to improve our police and also to be able to tell those whom we only recently considered intelligent that we are the first in improving our system and doing honor to what we have wanted to do since 1948, which was to liberate all oppressed [people] in America. [applause]

Only the oppressed people can disband the Inter-American Human Rights Commission because they established it and they are the ones who want justice to truly exist in America--and I doubt that it exists yet because we are not perfect. Mankind is not perfect. But the people who were oppressed, the people who gained their own freedom, like the Nicaraguans, demanded equal rights, equal opportunities for all. We are supporters of that commission because it represents the very essence of the Liberal revolution which has liberated peons, liberated women, politically liberated Nicaraguans and has given us the opportunity to develop in the way we are developing. It has given us the opportunity of waging the struggle in favor of true freedom, in favor of true freedom of thought, in favor of true democratic freedom, for communism offers us a regimented society which is exactly like the conservative society which existed before liberalism took over in Nicaragua. It was a society completely dominated by the powerful and anyone who did not obey went to jail or lost their land. Communism takes the land away. Anyone who does not obey goes to jail.

PRESIDENT AGAIN INVITES TURBAY AYALA TO VISIT

PA130239Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0121 GMT 13 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 12 Oct (AFP)--Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza tonight repeated his invitation for Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala to visit the Central American nation. Speaking on a television program which was broadcast here tonight, Somoza said that he hopes that Turbay Ayala will visit and see for himself "what has happened here."

The Nicaraguan president excused Turbay Ayala for having requested, along with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, the intervention of the United Nations in Nicaragua because of the alleged violation of human rights. "Human rights have not been violated here. Turbay has been misinformed," Somoza said.

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES SUSPENSION DECREE REVOKED

PA122242Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2156 GMT 12 Oct 78 PA

[Press communique No 74 of the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic issued on 12 October]

[Text] The Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic informs the citizens of the following: In the city of Managua, National District, at 0800 on 12 October 1978, the undersigned--Div Gen Aanstasio Somoza Debayle, president of the republic; Jose Antonio Mora Rostran, minister of government; Dr Julio C. Quintana Villamueva, minister of foreign relations; Maj Gen Samuel Genie Amaya, minister of finance and public credit; Maria Helena de Porras, minister of public education; Roger Blandon Velasquez, minister of economy, industry and commerce; Dr Luis Alle Olivares, minister of public works; Maj Gen Guillermo Noguera Zamora, minister of defense; Dr Edmundo Bernheim Espinoza, minister of public health; Klaus Sengelmann (Bunge), minister of agriculture and livestock; Dr Justo Garcia Aguilar, minister of labor--meeting in the presidential palace in a council of ministers at the summons of his excellency, the president of the republic, and Manuel Centena Cantillano, secretary of presidency of the republic, resolved to issue the following decree:

The president of the republic, in a council of ministers, and exercising the authority conferred upon him by the constitution,

Considering that the National Guard of Nicaragua, in conformity with our political constitution, has fulfilled its patriotic duty by reestablishing domestic peace and guaranteeing the independence of the nation and the integrity of its territory which had been threatened by terrorists inspired by international communism; and

Considering that the period of 30 days set for Decree No 56 [suspending constitutional guarantees] dictated by the president of the republic in a council of ministers on **13 September, has expired;**

In conformity with Article 197 C.N. [National Constitution] decrees:

[1] The above cited Decree No 56 of 13 September of 1978 is revoked and the executive branch well so inform the Congress without delay.

2. This decree will enter into force immediately and will be published in the Official Daily Gazette and in other national communications media.

Issued at the presidential palace, Managua, National District, on 12 October 1978.

Managua, National District, Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic.

GOVERNMENT DECREES MARTIAL LAW THROUGH APRIL 1979

PA122307Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 12 Oct 78 PA

[Press communique No 75 of the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic issued in Managua on 12 October]

[Text] The Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic reports that in the city of Managua, National District, at 0900 on 12 October 1978, the undersigned--Div Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, president of the republic; Jose Antonio Mora Rostran, minister of government; Dr Julio C. Quintana Villanueva, minister of foreign relations; Maj Gen Samuel Genie Amaya, minister of finance and public credit; Professor Maria Helena de Porras, minister of public education; Roger Blandon Velasquez, minister of economy and commerce; Dr Luis Valle Olivares, minister of public works; Maj Gen Guillermo Noguera Zamora, minister of defense; Dr Edmundo Bernheim Espinoza, minister of public health; Klaus Sengelmann, minister of agriculture and livestock; Dr Justo Garcia Aguilar, minister of labor, meeting in the presidential palace in a council of ministers at the summons of his excellency, the president of the republic, and Manuel Centeno Cantillano, secretary of the republic--resolved to issue the following decree:

The president of the republic, in a council of ministers and exercising the authority conferred upon him by the constitution,

Considering that a continuous aggressive international conspiracy of governments interested in implanting Marxist doctrines in our country insist on ignoring Resolution 17 of the OAS, in flagrant violation of the principle of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of states,

Considering that terrorist organizations, jointly with those governments, are seeking to disrupt the peace by all available means;

Considering that it is indispensable that there should be total public order and peace throughout the national territory in order to freely promote Nicaraguan harmony and fraternity;

Considering that it is necessary to protect increased agricultural production and the country's socioeconomic development in all areas of the nation, insuring the tranquillity and freedom of the working classes, particularly the national peasants;

In conformity with Article 197 of the National Constitution decrees:

1. The exercise of the constitutional guarantees established in Articles 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 58, 59, 73, 75, of the National Constitution is hereby suspended throughout the national territory.

2. This decree will be in effect until 30 April 1979 and during that time the provisions of martial law will be applied.

3. Upon revocation of this decree the executive branch will inform both chambers of the Congress, without delay of the measures that it may have adopted during the time that the decree was in effect.

4. This decree will go into effect immediately and will be published in the Official Daily Gazette and in national communications media.

Issued at the presidential palace, Managua, National District, on 12 October 1978

Managua, National District, 12 October 1978, Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic

Curfew Terms Announced

PA122308Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2205 GMT 12 Oct 78 PA

[Press communique No 76 of the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic issued in Managua on 12 October]

[Text] The Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic informs the citizenry that the Government Ministry has announced that President Anastasio Somoza, in accordance with the decree of this date promulgating martial law, has delegated to the National Guard departamental commanders, under Article 2 of said law, the enforcement of provisions related to its application in their respective areas of jurisdiction. There will be no curfew in the following departments: Zelaya, Rio San Juan, Chontales, Madriz and Nueva Segovia. In the other departments curfew will be in effect from 2200 to 0400.

Issued at the presidential palace, Managua, National District, 12 October 1978

Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic

BRIEFS

COSTA RICAN COFFEE CROP--Costa Rican coffee office director Alvaro Jimenez has announced that the 1978-1979 coffee crop has been estimated at 2.5 million fanegas, the largest coffee crop in Costa Rican history. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Oct 78 PA]

HONDURAN NATIONAL POLICE REORGANIZATION--The Honduran Public Security Office has increased the number of police regions from 8 to 11 to provide better service. Region 1 will be headquartered in La Ceiba, with jurisdiction over Atlantida, Islas de la Bahia and part of Yoro Departments; Region 2 in San Pedro Sula, with jurisdiction over Cortes, Santa Barbara and part of Yoro Departments; Region 3 in Santa Rosa de Copan, with jurisdiction over Copan, Lempira and Ocotepeque Departments; Region 4 in Marcala, with jurisdiction over Lempira and part of La Paz Departments; Region 5 in Comayagua, with jurisdiction over Comayagua and part of La Paz; Region 6 in Choluteca, with jurisdiction over Choluteca and Valle Departments; Region 7 in Tegucigalpa, with jurisdiction over Francisco Morazan Department; Region 8 in Danli, with jurisdiction over El Paraiso Department; Region 9 in Juticalpa, with jurisdiction over Clancho Department; Region 10 in Trujillo, with jurisdiction over Colon Department; and Region 11, with headquarters in Puerto Lempira, having jurisdiction over Gracias a Dios Department. [San Pedro Sula EL TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Oct 78 p 2 PA]

SANDINIST FRONT REPRESENTATIVE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL121330Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Rene Nunez Tellez, representative of the Nicaraguan Sandinist Front in Cuba, has held a press conference with Cuban newsmen at the main offices of the Union of Cuban Journalists. Nunez Tellez pointed out that all anti-Somoza forces, which are united in the fight against the regime, are conscious of the fact that Somoza's tyranny will be overthrown only through armed struggle. He stated that the Sandinist Front is undertaking the task of forming groups of a people's army which can operate with effectiveness in certain areas considered to be more advantageous from the military point of view, conducting actions that would weaken the National Guard and put it in such a situation that it would be unable to endure an uninterrupted offensive by the Sandinist forces.

He stressed that following the recent offensive of the Sandinist guerrillas and their tactical withdrawal toward the mountains, the front believes that it has come out of that action stronger, due to the preparedness achieved by participating forces in military structure, command and organization and in recruiting new elements, and due to the experiece gained in combat against the enemy. He added that since last year the Nicaraguan masses, organized under various sectors, have gradually stepped up the fighting against the repressive units of Somoza's army, using different methods, ranging from mere political demonstrations to building barricades and armed confrontations.

He said that several methods of fighting have been implemented by student, labor, peasant and native sectors, which have been receptive to the Sandinist Front's message and are moving toward its political line. The Sandinist leader added that despite the regime's repression, the people's will to fight is strong and the battle for independence and freedom will not end until Somozaism is defeated. Referring to the mediation efforts of the United States and other regimes in the Nicaraguan problem, Rene Nunez explained that any government that emerges from mediation does not represent the people's true interests will be opposed by the Sandinist front.

U.S. SUPPORT OF CENTRAL AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS DECRIED

FL121818Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Oct 78 FL

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] Bit by bit Central America is becoming a big headache for North American imperialism. Regimes created by Washington and the CIA to guarantee the peace which so pleases transnationals which allows them to continue their businesses, are now tottering and endangering the empire's interests and puppets.

In addition to the Nicaraguan situation, which the North American government is trying to control by cynnically and criminally supporting the dictator Somoza and the genocide committed by the National Guard, there is now a popular uprising in Guatemala which does not bode well for the gorillas of that country or their Yankee masters and advisers. The general strike which began in Guatemala on 2 October and which at present has paralyzed 60 percent of the country, began as a protest against the 100 percent increase in the urban public transit system and has become a serious political problem.

Following dictator Somoza's example the government of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia, which has just been in office for three months, unleashed the most vicious official repression in Guatemala along with that being carried out by para-military bands which are plentiful in that country--ultra reactionary elements of the so-called National Liberation Movement--and hired assassins, grouped under the organization known as the White Hand.

The Guatemalan workers--who are grouped under the national council of labor organizations and in the emergency committee of state workers and with support of the national federation of secondary level students and of progressive sectors of the country--have issued a list of demands which include rehiring workers who were fired for joining the strike, ending police repression, resignation of Police Chief Col Herman (Chupina), freedom for political prisoners, lowering the price of basic goods and reinstating the school term which was suspended by the education minister to stop student participation in the popular protest.

In facing this situation in some Central American countries, North American imperialism takes off its democratic disguise and shows us its true repressive and interventionist face. In Nicaragua it supports the genocide and contributes to perpetuating a killer regime which has used Yankee mercenaries and regular troops from Guatemala and El Salvador to kill the Nicaraguan people. In Madrid, priest Ernesto Cardenal has just stated that the chief of the Nicaraguan garrison of Leon, which was taken after being strafed, was a U.S. officer who did not speak Spanish. In addition, Somoza has been receiving weapons from Israel, especially airplanes.

El Salvador has announced the reorganization of the so-called university police, which is nothing but a band of uniformed assassins. This has been protested by the general association of Salvadoran university students, which believes that the reappearance of this police force on university campuses is a serious danger to the students. Salvadoran Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero has denounced the repressive climate existing in the universities in that country along with the injustices which are committed daily against the Salvadoran people by the government of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero.

The U.S. Government is trying by all means to support its Central American puppets and avoid any revolutionary or simply progressive solutions for the area. It is searching for mediating formulas to frustrate democratic changes which the peoples of Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador want. We do not know how the U.S. Government can maintain its hypocritical policy of human rights at the same time it defends, supports and maintains regimes which trample the most basic human rights, as is the monstrous case of Nicaragua and also that of Guatemala and El Salvador.

ECUADOREAN BUSINESS DELEGATION HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL130204Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Oct 78 FL

[Text] AnEcuadorean businessmen's delegation from the Guayaquil Chamber of Commerce, headed by its President (Jose Plaza Loque), has held a press conference at the Hotel Habana Riviera in which they referred to prospects for trade between our two countries. At the press conference the Ecuadorean businessmen discussed opportunities for Ecuador to export various consumer goods and to import raw materials, cement and other items. (Plaza Loque), who is also president of the Ecuadorean Chamber of Commerce, stated that his country can, despite tariff limitations imposed by the Andean Pact to which Ecuador belongs, find products in Cuba at good prices. The 10 Ecuadorean businessmen represent more than 5,000 Guayaquil industrialist and businessmen members. For his part, Angel Rodriguez, president of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce, said that he was optimistic about prospects for trade relations between Ecuador and Cuba.

CEMA OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN HAVANA FOR MEETING

FL112133Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2128 GMT 11 Oct 78 FL

[Text] (Josef Skopcha), chairman of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance [CEMA] Standing Committee for Light Industry, has arrived in our country to preside over a meeting in Havana.

The working sessions of the 31st meeting of the CEMA standing committee will be held at the Atlantico Hotel in Santa Maria del Mar from 16 to 20 October. The deputy minister [as heard] of the government presidium of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic came for the meeting accompanied by (Gus Charek), chief of the light industry department of the CEMA secretariat, and (Gus Mandva), official of the government presidium of the aforementioned European country. The distinguished visitors were received at Jose Marti airport by Light Industry Minister Nora Frometa and other officials.

TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH SOVIET COUNTERPART IN MOSCOW

FL122040Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 12 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Marcelo Fernandez Font, member of the PCC Central Committee and Cuban minister of foreign trade, has met in Moscow with his Soviet counterpart Nikolay Patolichev. During the meeting the two officials discussed matters of mutual interest regarding the expansion of Cuban-Soviet economic and trade relations. Commercial negotiations between Cuba and the USSR for the signing of a trade protocol for 1979 officially began with this meeting. Fernandez Font is in the Soviet capital heading the Cuban delegation that is participating in the 53d meeting of CEMA-member countries foreign trade ministers.

RECIPROCITY CREDIT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MEXICO

FL102008Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1919 GMT 10 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Flash: A cable this afternoon from Mexico City reports that the Cuban and Mexican central banks today have signed a new reciprocal credit agreement for $10 million. The National Bank of Cuba and the Bank of Mexico signed the aforementioned agreement which modifies another such agreement which has been in effect since October 1975.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES SPORTS DELEGATIONS

FL101110Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, has received the team of weight lifters which won the weightlifting world title and the Pan American championship as well as the boxing team which scored eight victories and three losses in competition against U.S. boxers. The first athletes to deplane from the Cubana aircraft, which brought them back triumphantly, were the twice world and olympic champion Teofilo Stevenson and the three times world champion Roberto Urrutia, who carried the national emblem and bore on their chests the gold medals they had won. At the air terminal building Fidel greeted the athletes and posed questions on the competitions and their physical conditions. Others present at the Jose Marti International Airport were PCC Central Committee members Belarmino Castilla Mas, vice president of the Council of Ministers, and Education Minister Jose R. Fernandez, and other government leaders.

FMC'S DORA CARCANO ENDS VISIT TO ALGERIA

FL101305Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Oct 78 FL

[Text] After participating in the fourth congress of Algerian women and touring the camps of Western Sahara's refugees, Dora Carcano, secretary general of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], has concluded a visit to Algeria. Dora Carcano, who is also member of the PCC Central Committee, returned from the Sahara Desert, where thousands of refugees from the former Spanish Sahara are living.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BOSCH URGES REPEAL OF GOVERNMENT DIRECTIVE

FL111235Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Professor Juan Bosch has urged Dominican President Antonio Guzman to study the government directive forbidding outdoor public events which, in his opinion, is extremely dangerous for the country. In a press conference the president of the Dominican Liberation Party stated that if the political parties tolerate such measures, which he termed unconstitutional, in 4 years there will be a de facto dictatorship in the country. Bosch referred to the ban on two events which the Dominican Communist Party and the 14 June Red Line, a leftist organization, had planned to hold to protest the situation created by Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO UNESCO MEETING--The Dominican delegation to the 20th UNESCO General Conference that opens in Paris, France, on 24 October has been appointed by executive branch decree. The delegation will be headed by Julio Castanos Espaillat, secretary of state for education, fine arts and worship. [Santo Domingo Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Oct 78 FL]

GUYANA

FISHERIES AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BARBADOS

FL101645Y Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 3 Oct 78 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Guyana and Barbados yesterday signed a fisheries agreement permitting Barbados to conduct fishing and shrimping operations within the fishery zone of Guyana. And within minutes of the signing Guyana's minister of agriculture, Cde Gavin Kennard, said the agreement was an important one, demonstrating the cooperative spirit of Guyana and further reflecting the regional spirit between the two countries. He also said it reflected Guyana's commitment to regionalism.

Barbados Deputy Prime Minister Bernard St John declared that he was pleased with the agreement which makes it possible for Barbados to fruitfully utilize the fishing grounds of Guyana for the mutual benefit of the two countries and their peoples.

The signing of the agreement took place in the boardroom of the Ministry of Agriculture following weekend meetings between the Guyana and Barbados negotiating teams at the Ministry of Economic Development.

A brief press statement issued by the Ministry of Agriculture on the agreement reads: "In accordance with the spirit of economic cooperation among CARICOM countries Guyana and Barbados today signed a fishery agreement permitting the latter to conduct fishing operations within the fishery zone of Guyana.

"Under the agreement, 20 fishing vessels belonging to the Government of Barbados will be allowed to shrimp and fish for fin-fish during specified periods of the year. The vessels will land 50 per cent of their shrimp catch for processing in Guyana as well as delivering fin-fish to the Government of Guyana."